AAACE-BBC-KELLOGG NAEB PROJECT
REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(After Meeting with Brynes and Thornton)

1) Recommend that available BBC programs be sent AAACE for evaluation and discussion of other possibilities.

2) AAACE and NAEB to discuss whether and in what areas distribution is desirable--and how NAEB may help to implement.

3) This to be to member stations for broadcast only. NAEB is not to undertake to distribute as comml. facilities.

4) Projects, as developed, for AAACE, will be submitted to NAEB for possible implementation by NAEB members, with Ag. Extension Specialist.

5) Creative pgmming for dist. thru NAEB will be encouraged primarily in:

-Agricultural Economics
-Food
-Home Economics
-Child Guidance and Dev.
-Rural Youth

Ideas to be passed on in proposal form by AAACE for incorporation into NAEB program plans.

6) Assistance and Guidance in use of Audio Tools for training of people--should be referred to Audio-Visual Specialists rather than NAEB.

7) Interest in TV for same purposes.--
As soon as AAACE has projects developed, it will present idea and requests for help. The NAEB President will name a TV Committee to help work out what and how--and what personnel might be useful.

8) The NAEB will gradually, through the N.L. help devise ways of informing members of possible programs of value to City Stations from AAACE, revealing Common Values, as in

-Nutrition
-Child Welfare

9) NAEB, when planning series in such related areas will call on AAACE for counsel, to put into touch with proper people, etc.

10) NAEB members will be contacted directly when they can be of help in local areas to record interviews of interest to the AAACE project for later distribution or NAEB network use.

NAEB CONVENTION
OKLAHOMA, 1953

JOINT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION
Budget April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953

Receipts - Fund for Adult Education		$ 145,000.00
Disbursements		
Personnel:		
Washington Office:		
Director	$ 10,941.00	
Assistant Director	5,250.00	
Secretary	3,499.86	
Secretary	4,959.05	
Typist	2,799.93	$ 27,449.84
Consultant and Field Service:		
Organization & Administration	16,040.35	
Legal	13,357.65	
Engineering	9,320.00	
Programming	50.00	
Other	3,216.83	41,984.83
Travel and Conferences:		
Committee Meetings and Conferences with other groups	12,146.42	
Field Service Travel	25,228.70	37,375.12
Printing and Publications JCET		5,247.75
Publications - Subscriptions and Purchases		3,918.64
Communications:		
Telephone and telegraph	2,837.11	
Postage	3,318.84	
Express, freight, etc.	306.10	6,462.05
Office Supplies and Equipment		6,250.62
Rent		2,343.14
Contingencies		8,391.09
Business Services (ACE administrative fee)		5,576.92
Total disbursements		$ 145,000.00

JOINT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

Budget April 1, 1953 to March 31 1954
As approved in JCET Meeting March 4, 1953.

Receipts - Fund for Adult Education		**$ 145,000.00**
Disbursements:		
Personnel:		
Washington Office:		
Director	$ 12,500.00	
Assistant Director	6,500.00	
Secretary	4,160.00	
Secretary (2)	6,840.00	
Secretary	3,500.00	
File Clerk	3,320.00	
Part-time secretarial & clerical	5,000.00	$ 41,820.00
Consultant and Field Service:		
Organization & Administration	10,000.00	
General Consultant	12,000.00	
Engineer Consultant	12,000.00	
Legal Counsel	18,000.00	
Other consultants	5,000.00	57,000.00
Travel and Conferences:		
Committee Meetings and Conferences with other groups	8,000.00	
Field Service Travel	12,000.00	20,000.00
Printing and Publications		5,000.00
Communications:		
Telephone and telegraph	3,000.00	
Postage	3,000.00	
Express, freight, etc.	500.00	6,500.00
Office Supplies and Equipment		3,000.00
Rent		3,500.00
Contingencies		2,380.00
Business Services (4% ACE administrative fee)		5,800.00
		$ 145,000.00

COPY COPY COPY

JOINT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington 6, D. C.

April 19, 1953

_____
Name

_____
Address

_____

Dear Mr._____:

The Joint Committee on Educational Television was originally established by seven cooperating educational organizations to present to the Federal Communications Commission the case for reservation of television channels for educational purposes. That reservation was made a year ago. Since that time our principal function has been to assist educational organizations to make plans for using these channels and to protect the reservations.

The present rules of the Federal Communications Commission provide that after June 2, 1953 petitions may be filed with the Commission to amend the table of television assignments, including requests to delete educational reservations.

Enough progress has taken place since April 14, 1952 to convince the JCET that there will be an educational television service in this country. This is evidenced by twenty-four applications on file; fourteen construction permits granted; preparation by many educational institutions to apply for channels; several millions of dollars available by foundations, and widespread interest shown by civic, labor, agricultural and industrial groups.

The JCET does not want your community to miss its place in this rapidly developing new educational field, even though it may not be possible for you to file an application by June 2. Your assistance in providing us with factual information will help other communities as well as your own. It will be used in an effort to achieve a continuation of the educational reservation.

It is urgent that we have this information at the earliest possible moment. Therefore you are requested to answer the questions on the attached questionnaire and return it to us as quickly as possible, in any event not later than April 25, 1953.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Steetle
Executive Director

JCET reports

ON *EDUCATIONAL* TELEVISION

April 10, 1953

THE BOX SCORE

25 applications filed
14 construction permits granted
9 applications—non-reserved channels

25 APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN FILED FOR RESERVED TELEVISION CHANNELS

City	Applicant	Filed	CP Granted	Channel	Call Letters
Los Angeles, Calif.	Allan Hancock Foundation University of So. Calif.	8-18-52	8-28-52	28	KUSC-TV
San Francisco, Calif.	Bay Area Edu. TV Assoc.	7-8-52		9	
Bridgeport, Conn.	St. Bd. of Edu. of Conn.	10-20-52	1-29-53	71	
Hartford, Conn.	" " " " " "	10-20-52	1-29-53	24	
Norwich, Conn.	" " " " " "	10-20-52	1-29-53	63	
Washington, D.C.	Bd. of Edu. of D. C.	10-28-52		26	
Miami, Florida	Lindsay Hopkins Vocation Sch. of Dade Co. Bd. Pub. Instruc.	7-1-52		2	
Atlanta, Ga.	Bd. of Edu.,City of Atlanta	2-18-53		30	
Manhattan, Kans.	Kans. St. Coll. of Agric. & Applied Science	6-30-52	7-24-52	8	KSAC-TV
St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis Edu. TV Comm.	1-22-53		9	
New Brunswick, N.J.	St. Dept. of Education	7-30-52	12-3-52	19	WTLV
Albany, New York	Bd. of Regents of Univ. of State of New York	7-2-52	7-24-52	17	WRTV
Buffalo, N. Y.	"	7-2-52	7-24-52	23	WTVF
Binghamton, N. Y.	"	7-25-52	8-13-52	46	WQTV
Ithaca, N. Y.	"	7-25-52	1-7-53	14	WIET
New York City	"	7-2-52	8-13-52	25	WGTV
Rochester, N. Y.	"	7-2-52	7-24-52	21	WROH
Syracuse, N. Y.	"	7-2-52	9-17-52	43	WHTV
Utica, N. Y.	"	7-25-52		25	
Columbus, Ohio	Ohio State University	3-9-53		34	
Okla. City, Okla.	Bd. of Regents for Higher Edu.	2-13-53		13	
Okla. City, Okla.	Independent Sch. District	3-16-53		13	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Metropolitan Pittsburgh Edu. Television Station	4-9-53		13	
Houston, Texas	Univ. of Houston; Houston Independent Sch. District	8-13-52	8-20-52	8	KUHT
Milwaukee, Wisc.	Milwaukee Bd. of Vocational & Adult Education	11-24-52		10	

9 APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN FILED BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR NON-RESERVED CHANNELS

Atlanta, Ga.	Ga. Inst. of Technology	1-27-48		36	
South Bend, Ind.	Univ. of Notre Dame	11-19-52		46	
New Orleans, La.	Loyola University	3-3-48		4	
E. Lansing, Mich.	Mich. St. Bd. of Agri. (Mich. State College)	6-30-52	10-15-52	60	WKAR-TV
Columbia, Mo.	Univ. of Missouri	7-7-52	1-14-53	8	KOMU-TV
St. Louis, Mo.	Lutheran Church(Mo. Synod) Concordia Theol. Seminary	4-9-48	2-4-53	30	KFUO-TV
Ithaca, N. Y.	Cornell University	7-25-52	1-7-53	20	WHCU-TV
Memphis, Tenn.	Harding Coll.(Searcy,Ark.)	8-30-48	1-29-53	13	WHBQ
Port Arthur, Tex.	Port Arthur College	2-1-52		4	

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION *reported in the nation's press*

newspaper and magazine articles compiled by

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

NUMBER 8

A Discussion of Educational Television Programs On Commercial Channels

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
February 26, 1953

Setback for Educational TV

An editorial based on the New York State Temporary Educational Television Commission's Negative Report

The rejection in Albany of the State Board of Regents' plan to build and operate a network of ten non-commercial, educational television stations is bad news. Nobody pretended that the Regents' proposal was perfect. It contained elements of the theoretical and the grandiose; its cost estimates were disputable. But the plan was soundly based on the premises that commercial broadcasters were not making the best possible use of the new medium and that New York, the richest state in the Union and one of its most alert, had a splendid opportunity to show what good TV programs could mean in schools and homes alike.

Neither of these points is acknowledged by the majority report of the Temporary State Commission on the Use of Television for Educational Purposes, although the commission members allow that "the use of television for educational and cultural purposes is a desirable objective." It is difficult to take seriously the commission's implication that existing commercial facilities can take care of the need for educational programs; an hour or two spent in front of the nearest TV set should convince any one that "educational and cultural purposes" are among the last things on a commercial broadcaster's mind.

Since the Temporary State Commission has refused even to allocate $500,000 for an experimental station upstate, there seems little poin to repeating the arguments that have beer advanced in favor of the Regents' plan—the prospect of broadening classroom educatior through TV, the desirability of avoiding a more of-the-same pattern in opening new outlets the need for programs aimed at something above the lowest common audience denominator.

With the state out of the picture, at least for the present, it becomes necessary to seek alternatives. And in New York City it is only logical that one should turn to WNYC, which has pioneered so long and so successfully in radio. Under the Federal Communications Commission's allocations, the city will get one of the new educational outlets, provided that somebody speaks up for it by June 2, 1953. WNYC has already expressed its interest, but a municipal adventure in television would cost money, a substance currently in short supply at City Hall. Against the immediate financial outlay must be weighed the long-term nature of the investment, plus the desire of New Yorkers to improve their well-being and that of their children. At the very least, we have a right to expect earnest and far-sighted consideration of what educational TV can offer.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
March 21, 1953

Rebuttal to editorial by the President of the NARTB

Television and Education

A Defense of the Commercial Broadcasts

TO the New York Herald Tribune:

On Thursday, Feb. 26, there appeared in your newspaper an editorial entitled "Setback for Educational TV" in which the following statement was made: "It is difficult to take seriously the commission's implication that existing commercial facilities can take care of the need for educational programs; an hour or two spent in front of the nearest TV set should convince any one that 'educational and cultural purposes' are among the last things on a commercial broadcaster's mind."

Two points merit reference in weighing the statement that educational and cultural purposes are "among the last things on a commercial broadcaster's mind".

One, the fact that the commercial broadcaster is charged with the responsibility of serving the public interest, convenience and necessity as a condition of the granting of a broadcasting license by the Federal Communications Commission. A station devoid in educational and cultural programs would, I assure you, have a brief operating history.

Second, on March 1, 1952, the Television Code of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters went into effect. Through this document, formulated by the television industry in the best tradition of self-regulation, the industry morally bound itself to seek constantly ways and means to foster its educational and cultural role in the community.

On the basis of the two points above, the American public can be sure that educational and cultural purposes are among the first rather than the last things on the commercial broadcaster's mind.

During the typical week of Feb. 14-21 inclusive (the week preceding your editorial), 147 programs were presented by New York stations in this category, for an aggregate of more than sixty-one hours of educational and cultural programming. We submit that this figure unequivocally refutes the charge spelled out in the editorial. On Sunday, Feb. 15, there was a total of twenty-two hours and fifteen minutes of cultural programs; Monday through Friday there were twenty-nine hours and forty minutes of educational and cultural programs, nearly six hours a day; and on Saturday, eight hours and thirty minutes.

On Sunday, by a change of channel, any one could have had an educational and/or cultural program from 9 to 9:45 a. m.; 11:05 a. m. to 8 p. m.; 8:30 to 8:45 p. m., and from 9:15 to 11 p. m. To say this in another way, there was at least one program during the stated periods, and often multiple choices available, with respect to educational and/or cultural selections.

On Saturday, from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m. there was always available an educational and/or cultural program on some one of the seven stations.

In respect to news programs, briefly referred to earlier, there were 178 programs, totaling twenty-eight hours and nineteen minutes. Thus, in addition to our very conservative accounting of educational and cultural programs, the seven television stations in New York City presented this wide range of informative news material.

HAROLD E. FELLOWS,
President, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters.

Washington, March 14, 1953.

(over)

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
March 29, 1953

Comments by the Tribune's education editor

A Lick of Education On Commercial TV

Networks List 61 Hours in Week To Bolster Case in Controversy

By Fred M. Hechinger

IN a letter to the New York Herald Tribune, which was published on March 21, Harold E. Fellows offered statistics to prove that commercial television is able to take care of the public's needs for educational programs. Mr. Fellows is president of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters.

The specific point made in the letter was that "during a typical week of Feb. 14 to 21 inclusive" the seven New York City TV stations offered "an aggregate of more than sixty-one hours of educational and cultural programming."

This controversy, between commercial broadcasters and those who would like to see educational channels in addition to the commercial ones (not to replace them), has become so heated and educationally important that the facts ought to be clearly documented. Last week Mr. Fellows furnished a listing of the sixty-one hours of educational and cultural programs of that week.

Before discussing the list, it ought to be pointed out that the total telecasting time, during that week, of the seven New York stations considerably exceeded 800 hours. Even if the total listing of sixty-one cultural and educational hours is taken at face value, the percentage is not too impressive.

What Is Education?

But out of the sixty-one-hour total nine hours were purely religious in content. This is not said to detract from their value and importance. On the contrary, an educational channel could, and ought to, offer a good deal of religious education, comparative religion, history of religion, and so forth, to supplement, and give new meaning to, the religious programs on commercial television. At any rate, it does not seem fair to use the essential religious offering on TV to arrive at a higher total of educational programs.

Now for the remainder of the list. Where there seemed to be any doubt, whether or not the program was in the education category, this report stretched a point in its favor. But there's a limit to stretching anything. True, nothing is ever said or done from which somebody coudn't learn something. Does that make it educational?

"Zoo Parade" from Chicago and "Meet Me at the Zoo" from Philadelphia can be accepted as educational. This goes also for the various story-telling programs for children. I gladly accept the literary readings by Charles Laughton and even the "You Are There" series. "Teaching Drawing" is all right, though it struck me that this was about the only thing that was actually being taught that week.

Needed: Background

It is good to acknowledge such truly education features as the Johns Hopkins "Science Review," New York City's "Living Blackboard," Columbia University's "Seminar" or "Schools at Work" from Westport, N. Y., among others.

But there are many items on the list which cannot be accepted as capable of taking the place of educational TV. Just because a group of people discuss a current topic on a panel does not make it educational. In fact, this is exactly where the value of educational TV would come in. If the audience could be given more of the historical, geographic and cultural background of some of the topics that are being discussed so freely, many of the panels might make more sense. They might become educational.

A program that discusses tax problems is not necessarily educational. An advice program certainly isn't. I would not automatically include the Armed Forces film on the education list and I certainly would not accept "The Story of the 30th Infantry Division." Again, this should not be misunderstood: Lilli Palmer's discussion of Toulouse Lautrec is probably very good and informative television and Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now" is magnificent news reporting and interpretation. But neither of these programs is intended to compete with, or—Heaven forbid—be replaced by, educational TV.

At any rate, after taking off the list the frankly non-educational programs (there must be a good deal more "cultural" offerings over and above the sixty-one hours listed, one would hope! there remained slightly less than twenty hours of education programs during a week of more than 800 hours' telecasting.

Freedom of Choice

Advocates of educational channels are entitled to another argument. It is hardly fair to point to New York City, with its seven commercial stations. In my travels I find the one or two-channel town to be closer to the average, and the freedom of choice and the chance of switching from a soap opera to an educational program becomes somewhat restricted.

What does all this prove? It is not meant as an indictment of commercial television, except in so far as commercial television claims to be doing something it can not will not and, probably, should not do. It is sheer hypocrisy to claim that it is the aim of commercial TV to educate, except in so far as all entertainment, all information, all cultural activities also educate. This is not what educators mean when they talk about educational TV.

What educators propose is to take a new medium and put it to a new use. They hope to give a new dimension to education—just as the growth of the university or of the public schools has given new dimensions to education before. Sensible educators do not see themselves in competition with commercial TV; they want to do something new and different.

Convert the Highbrows

It seems senseless to argue that because certain programs are being offered by commercial TV, educational channels are not needed. The educators' argument is that they want to try something new—not better television in competition with commercial stations, but a new kind of education for which TV happens to be the instrument. If they are wrong, if they fail, it will not be because commercial TV is better equipped to do what they want to do; it would be because they failed as educators, just as a professor, a school, a college may fail.

There seems little justification for a competitive argument between commercial TV and the proponents of educational channels. Commercial telecasters might even consider this possibility: Educational TV is likely to appeal to a great many "highbrows"—eggheads is the distasteful new term—who so far have set themselves up in passive resistance to all TV. Once they buy sets to look at educational channels there's no telling but that they might discover some of the excellent work done by commercial stations

COPY

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NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION
Suite 602, Ring Building
1200 18th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

April 19, 1954

Mr. Harry Skornia
National Association of
Educational Broadcasters
119 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Harry:

Thanks for your letter of April 15 about the placement service. I presume that being away you did not receive my previous note expressing joy that NAEB will shortly be in position to do a real placement job. You will recall that I have been the one most eager to see you get going in this, for I feel that this is going to be one of the very vital requirements for the success of educational television, and I do hope that you will have sufficient budget to do the scale of job that should be required. Incidentally, it has occurred to me that some means should be found for giving in-service training, and up-grading to some of the people who come along who have good experience records of one sort or another but little or no actual television experience.

Our own efforts in this regard have been quite minor and incorporated in our regular budget. We simply assigned one of our girls to pulling the various letters, etc. we had received together, and she devised a form which she circulated to past applicants to get a measurement of their present interest and experience. It's not an extensive file at all, and certainly nothing such as there should be. She will get it bundled up and off to you as soon as she can.

I was hopeful that Mr. Walker could get down to Washington so he could see the problems we confront (and Ralph, of course, too) and thus be in better position to serve us. I presume that we shall continue to get letters, people will continue to drop in, etc., and we shall have to have some way of taking care of them, and assuring proper follow-through. But all this can be worked out as we go along.

Cordially,

Robert R. Mullen
Executive Director

NAEB Headquarters
April 21, 1954

LIFE
EDITORIAL
April 20, 1953

TV CAN BE EDUCATIONAL, TOO

Station KUHT-TV, which belongs to the University of Houston and the flourishing Texas community it serves, is scheduled to begin noncommercial educational telecasting this week. Educational TV is hardly brand new in the U.S., but a noncommercial station operating on an educational license is something that has never existed before in our history. We therefore congratulate Houstonians in particular and Texans in general on setting what we believe, and certainly hope, will become a nationwide trend.

One year ago this month the Federal Communications Commission reserved 242 channels across the country for noncommercial educational TV. It did so despite commercial telecasters who branded the commission's action as a "waste of precious spectrum space." But such philanthropists as the Ford Foundation did not consider the action wasteful; on the contrary they thought it so worth getting behind that they peeled off $5 million just to help educational TV find its feet. The 242 channels were reserved until June 2 of this year.

There is, of course, more to educational TV than merely getting a channel, and a blessing, from the FCC. Minimum cost of building a TV station is about $250,000, and about another $150,000 is needed to maintain it for a year. Finally—and perhaps most difficult of all—suitable programs must be devised to keep the station going.

Educational TV is now being fostered and fought for at the local level on a sort of cultural community chest basis. Colleges and universities, museums, religious groups, educational authorities, farsighted industrialists and people of goodwill led by the National Citizens Committee for Educational TV are joining together in our historic and admirable spirit of barn-raising.

COPYRIGHT 1953 BY TIME INC.

The Ford Foundation's Fund for Adult Education has helped mightily through its offer to put up $1 for every $2 a station raises on its own. The fund has also given $1.5 million for a program exchange center, making it possible for educational stations to trade TV films; if Cal Tech makes a picture on atomic science and Harvard makes a picture on Greek tragedy, they will be able to swap. If enough stations get under way to show how good educational TV can be, state legislators should soon be knocking each other down to get in on the act.

•

Just how good can educational TV be? Well, in its classroom phase we know from the audio-visual work now being done in over 100 colleges and universities, five medical schools and 30 school systems—as well as in our Armed Forces—that TV can be a marvelously effective mass instruction medium. Houston's president, Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, figures that once KUHT has hit its full stride, the university can save some $10 million on physical plant, like more classrooms, that it won't have to build.

In the cultural field the possibilities of sharing and expounding great music, literature and art should be limitless. Iowa State College's station WOI-TV at Ames has been proving for the past three years that public benefit programs—how to prune a tree, take care of anemic pigs, set broken bones, put up chowchow—can draw huge and loyal audiences. Probably the most spectacular work WOI does is in what might be called its "slice-of-life department," *e.g.*, telecasting a town meeting during a dingdong fight over public funds just before the community goes to the polls about it. Anybody who saw Jake Malik or the Kefauver hearings or last summer's political conventions knows what we mean by slice-of-life on a national scale. Well, local slices can be fun too.

•

Is there an adequate audience for educational TV? This question scarcely deserves an answer. The old commercial telecasters' shrugging excuse of "simply giving the public what it wants" is as dead as druids. In 1930 William Paley, then president of CBS, had the eccentric notion of broadcasting the New York Philharmonic concerts over his network every Sunday. Colleagues assured him that there was no audience for it. Paley said he would create one, and he did. Thanks to his efforts and those of his competitors forced to follow his lead, phonograph records of good music now are gradually overhauling the sale of popular music platters in this country, and in 1951 Americans bought more tickets to symphony concerts than they did to baseball games.

The hunger of our citizenry for culture and self-improvement has always been grossly underestimated; the number of Americans who would rather learn a little something than receive a sample tube of shaving cream is absolutely colossal.

So far, in addition to Houston, only 13 communities have been granted station-building permits by the FCC, and 11 more applications are pending. If for no other reason than that seven of the last 12 months were spent by our people in electing a president of the United States, the FCC should extend the reserve period for the educational channels. Who could adequately get behind building noncommercial TV stations when our entire government virtually ground to a halt for at least half of 1952?

The Joint Committee on Educational Television, which speaks for educators, will submit a petition for extension, and the FCC should grant it. Our largest cities should be given another year, our medium-sized cities another three years and our small communities another 10, if need be. Educational TV deserves and must have the best break we can give it.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

Budget April 1, 1953 to March 31 1954
As approved in JCET Meeting March 4, 1953.

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Contingencies		2,380.00
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		$ 145,000.00

To Distribute

MATERIALS MAILED WITH NAEB NEWSLETTER DURING THE LAST YEAR

December 1952

1. Information on THE QUARTERLY OF FILM-RADIO AND TELEVISION (editor: Rome Cowgill Kingston)
2. EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS (made available by George Jennings)
3. Information on the types of material issued by the CENTER FOR INFORMATION ON AMERICA.
4. TODAYS CHALLENGE TO OREGON TEACHERS (talk by Jimmy Morris of KOAC)
5. RADIO AND TELEVISION PUBLICITY GUIDE (made available by Seymour Siegel, WNYC)
6. FCC Chairman Walker's speeches
   a) at the 1952 NAEB Convention
   b) at the Land Grant College Meeting

January 1953

1. Copy of past issue of the JOURNAL OF THE AER (sent NAEB by George Jennings of WBEZ)
2. THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AND TELEVISION (by R. B. Hudson)
3. REMARKS TO THE NAEB CONVENTION (by G. H. Griffiths of the FAE)
4. REPORT OF THE 1952 NAEB NATIONAL CONVENTION (by M. McCabe Day)
5. EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS (from George Jennings)
6. NAFBRAT-RECOMMENDED RADIO AND TELEVISION PROGRAM LISTING (furnished by Mrs. Clara S. Logan, president of NAFBRAT)

February 1953

1. INTERNATIONAL TOWN, a promotional leaflet (furnished by Paul Rickard, WDET, Detroit)
2. KDPS (program leaflet furnished by Cliff Schropp of the Des Moines Public Schools)
3. SUI STAFF MAGAZINE (from John Winnie)
4. Des Moines Sunday REGISTER, article on The Iowa TV-schoolhouse (from Merritt Ludwig of WOI-TV)
5. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION MOVES FORWARD (copies made available to NAEB by the Bloomfield-Montclair Project and the DuMont Laboratories)

March 1953

1. TELEVISION EDUCATION (a talk given by Harold E. Fellows, president of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters)

March 1953 cont'd

2. THREE YEARS IN TELEVISION AND STILL ENTHUSIASTIC (a reprint of an article by Madeline S. Long, in the MINNESOTA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION)

3. TELEVISION IN THE FRENCH COUNTRYSIDE (a talk by Henry Cassirer, UNESCO television advisor)

4. FOOD LABELS FOR TELEVISION (Ken Gapen of USDA)

5. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION (from the National Citizens Committee for Educational Television)

6. RADIO AND TV DIRECTORY OF NEW YORK AND CHICAGO (prepared by SPONSOR Magazine)

April 1953

1. WNYC'S FIRST ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF BOOKS leaflet (a good sample of some of Sy Siegel's excellent promotion)

2. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION NEWS (the March 2 issue of the publication of the National Citizens Committee for Educational Television)

3. LISTENABLES AND LOOKABLES, of February 27.

4. Copy of Earl Minderman's address at the University of Wisconsin Farm and Home Week Meeting, February 4, in Madison.

5. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION NEWS, March 16 issue, along with reprints from the New York TIMES (these from NCCET)

May 1953

1. YOUTH DISCUSSION: PATTERNS AND TECHNIQUES (from Junior Town Meeting League)

2. THE ROLLINS ALUMNI RECORD

3. REMOTE CONTROL TELEVISION, leaflet (by General Precision Laboratory Incorporated)

4. GPL SYNCHRONIZING GENERATOR, leaflet.

June 1953

1. CAREERS IN INDUSTRY, The Railway Supply Industry (a talk by R. Arthur Williams, President, Standard Railway Equipment Manufacturing Co.)

2. WOI-AM and WOI-FM (Basic Schedule of Radio Programs)

3. REGION III WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

4. (Mailed Separately) Looseleaf DuMont TV Notebook catalog with supplements (To NAEB Actives, Associates and Affiliates only)

July 1953

1. 1953 NAEB National Convention-Supplement
2. General memo offering Lasswell talk and indicating NAEB Headquarters change of address
3. Supplement #2 to the NAEB DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS dated April 1, 1953
4. Third Allerton Seminar--PUBLIC SCHOOL BROADCASTING
5. AUDIENCE RESPONSE TO FOUR EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMS (from WOI-TV)
6. For Active and Associate Members:
   RCA Equipment Brochures (on 24 items)

August 1953

1. TELEVISION IN LATIN AMERICA (by Henry E. Jacobs, University of Illinois TV- MP Unit)
2. THE SMITH-MUNDT ACT: A LEGISLATIVE HISTORY (by Burton Paulu)
3. NAEB Grants-in-Aid, 1953, Announcement
4. RCA Broadcast Equipment: Educational Television Plans. Letter from RCA
5. DAGE Television Equipment announcement and catalog
6. YOUTH DISCUSSION ON TELEVISION (The Junior Town Meeting League)
7. A NEW HORIZON IN HIGH FIDELITY RECORDING (Scotch Tape)
8. RCA: Four Versatile TV Station Equipment Plans for VHF and UHF
9. Willys UHF Television Station "Package"

September 1953

1. 50 copies of A GOOD FM ANTENNA
2. CREATURES OF IMPULSE.A television script (Univ. of Michigan)
3. THE HISTORY AND ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
4. State University of Iowa Publication (SCHOOL OF THE AIR), 1953-1954
5. INTERNATIONAL TOWN brochure (Wayne University)
6. LISTEN AND VIEW WITH IU (Indiana University)
7. RADIO AND TELEVISION AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY
8. Program Bulletin of WBEZ
9. Dage Television Equipment (additional material)

October 1953

1. INDIANA SCHOOL OF THE SKY,manual
2. EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS, magazine
3. Supplement #3 to NAEB-Directory of Members, dated 9/28/53
4. MASTER PIERRE PATELIN (TV Script; second from University of Michigan)
5. Leaflet describing GPL 1 KW UHF Television Transmitter, model PA 714.
6. NAEB Engineering Committee Report #3 (OPERATING TECHNIQUES FOR VIDEO-RECORDERS) Earlier reports: #1 TELEVISION EQUIPMENT, May 1953, #2 MOTION PICTURES AND KINESCOPE RECORDING FOR EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION, by Vernon Putnam, University of Illinois.

OTHER NAEB PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED:

1. LOS ANGELES TELEVISION (Monitoring Study #2)
2. CHICAGO SUMMER TELEVISION (Monitoring Study #3)
3. NEW YORK TELEVISION REVISITED (Monitoring Studies #1 and #4)
4. NEW HAVEN TELEVISION (Monitoring Study #5)
5. NAEB RADIO -- TELEVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY
6. REGION II SEMINAR WORKSHOP REPORT
7. REGION III WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS
8. THIRD ALLERTON SEMINAR -- PUBLIC SCHOOL BROADCASTING

AVAILABLE ABOUT NOVEMBER 1:

9. THREE YEARS OF NEW YORK TELEVISION (Monitoring Study #6)
10. LINCOLN LODGE SEMINAR ON EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

AVAILABLE SOON:

11. TELEVISION PRODUCTION WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS (held at University of Illinois, summer of 1953)
12. A TELEVISION STATION MANAGEMENT MANUAL (developed from Iowa State College Management Seminar, summer of 1953)

July 7, 1954

FROM: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS
2500 Municipal Building
New York 7, N. Y.
WHitehall 3-3600, Ext. 2164 RELEASE: IMMEDIATELY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS AND EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO CENTER OFFER THIRD ANNUAL SERIES OF GRANTS-IN-AID TO PRODUCE EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS - CLOSING DATE JULY 31, 1954

Grants-in-aid 53-54 up to $7,000 each, to aid in the production of educational radio programs, are being offered to educational institutions and school systems by the Educational Television and Radio Center and the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, according to the announcement by NAEB president, Graydon Ausmus. The closing date for the receipt of applications is July 31.

The third in a series of grants-in-aid, the money is intended to "help educational broadcasters help themselves". Although not intended to carry the burden of production costs, the money is expected to make possible key arrangements without which the program could not be produced. Funds may be used to employ key personnel, for example, but not for capital expenditures.

Applications may be obtained from the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, 14 Gregory Hall, Urbana, Illinois. The programs to be produced should be a series of content-oriented programs in the areas of world affairs, political affairs, economics, humanities or other educational areas.

All programs must be produced within a reasonable time after the grant is made, and all rights are to be transferred to the Educational Television and Radio Center. In addition, a tape recording of eadh radio program produced with the help of these grants must be sent to the ETRC for possible use on the NAEB Tape Network.

52-53

September 23, 1953

Status of the FAE Grants-in-Aid for 1952.

Radio Series

University of Alabama: DOCUMENT: DEEP SOUTH-Received tapes, 18 programs, 30 minutes each, complete. (No promotion material)

Boston University: NEW ENGLAND RENAISSANCE-Received tapes, 13 programs, 30 minutes each, complete. (sent in a few scripts and program outlines)

University of Chicago: various short series-not in yet. 89 individual programs, ranging from 10 to 10½ minutes as follows: A series of 9 programs on "American Language"; A series of 27 programs of notable short stories entitled "Encore"; Three Dramatic Productions; A series of 4 programs presenting "Reflections of George Orwell"; A series of 7 programs entitled "POETRY"; A series of Radio Talks; A series of Lectures; Novel Adaptations; a series of 19 readings from prose classics-"Style In Literature"; a 3 program series entitled "The Intellectual Adventure of Ancient Man"; Some American Worthies; A series of 4 programs entitled "The Writer At Work".

Grinnell College: PLAYERS' PROJECT-13 patriotic plays-not in yet. Promised before Dec. 1st.

Indiana University: INDIANA FOLKLORE-Received tapes, 13 programs, 30 minutes each, complete, (No promotion material)

University of Michigan: THEY FOUGHT ALONE-Received tapes, 13 programs, 30 minutes each, complete (Sent in about 200 brochures).

University of North Carolina: AMERICAN ADVENTURE, 13 programs, one-half hour each-haven't come in. They intend to have first program produced by Sept. 30, and produce programs on about a one-a-week schedule until 13 have been completed.

Television Series

University of Miami: FRONTIERS OF THE SEA-10 programs (films), 15 minutes each; received 6 programs. (No promotion material)

University of Minnesota: TELEVISING THE MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA-9 programs, one hour each-not in yet. Two kines promised.

University of Oklahoma: Colored Film Series on Indian Dances for Television-9 programs, 10 minutes each; not in yet. Six done.

Stanford University: PEOPLE, PLACES AND POLITICS-13 programs,(kine) one-half hour each. 11 programs have been received, plus final report.

Syracuse University: FOOTNOTES TO AMERICA-13 programs, one-half hour each.(kine) Not in yet.

Wayne University: INTERNATIONAL TOWN-13 programs, (kine) one-half hour each. Complete except for one program. (Sent in a few hundred brochures.)

FIRST WEEK'S SCHEDULE
NAEB TELEVISION PROGRAMMING AND PRODUCTION WORKSHOP
August 29 - September 18, 1953

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28

8:00 P.M. Social Hour - Haney Residence, 902 W. Union Corner Prospect & Union Champaign.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29

9:00 A.M. Opening Lecture, Bretz, Joint Session

10:30 A.M. General Introduction by Stasheff and Rider

LUNCH

1:30 P.M.(E) Joint Demonstration of Studio Equipment (Bretz and Entire Staff)

3:00 P.M.(E) Individual Check-Out on Cameras, Switcher, Mike Boom, etc. (Entire Staff)

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30

2:00 P.M. Joint Session - Kines, Films, and discussion.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31	GROUP "A"	GROUP "B"
9:00 A.M.(E)	LAB: Exercise 1, talk,(Bretz)	LECT: Terminology and Cueing (Stasheff)
10:30 A.M.(E)	LECT: Terminology and Cueing (Stasheff)	LAB: Exercise 1,talk, (Bretz)
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.(E)	LAB: Exercise 2, Interview (Stasheff)	LECT: Types of TV Programs, (Bretz)
3:00 P.M.(E)	LECT: Types of TV Programs (Bretz)	LAB: Exercise 2, Interview, (Stasheff)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

9:00 A.M.(E)	LECT: Tools of TV (Shasheff)	LAB: Exercise 2, (Bretz)
10:30 A.M.(E)	LAB: Exercise 2, (Bretz)	LECT: Tools of TV,(Stasheff)
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.(E)	LAB: Exercise 2 (Stasheff)	LECT: Special Effects,(Bretz)
3:00 P.M.(E)	LECT: Special Effects,(Bretz)	LAB: Exercise 2,(Stasheff)

EVENING

Preparation for Panel Production

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2	GROUP "A"	GROUP "B"
9:00 A.M.(E)	LAB: Panel Show (Stasheff)	LECT: Graphics (Bretz)
10:30 A.M.(E)	LECT: Graphics (Bretz)	LAB: Panel Show (Stasheff)
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.(E) (R)	LAB: Panel Show(Stasheff)	LECT: Visual Aids (Schild)
3:00 P.M.(E) (R)	LECT:Visual Aids (Schild)	LAB: Panel Show (Stasheff)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

9:00 A.M.(E) LECT: JOINT SESSION-Formats. Rundowns, & Scripts (Stasheff)

10:30 A.M.(E) LAB: JOINT SESSION Library Show Rehearsal

LUNCH

1:30 P.M. LECT: JOINT SESSION
Problems of Remote Pick-ups (Bretz)

3:00 P.M. JOINT SESSION - Survey for Remote. Preparation for remote.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

9:00 A.M.(E) JOINT SESSION Demonstration Remote (Rider & Staff)
Stock Pavilion

Lunch

1:30 P.M. LAB: JOINT SESSION Film Demonstration (Rider & Staff)

3:00 P.M. Preparation for MC and Film Productions -- Film Groups (Staff)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5	GROUP "A"	GROUP "B"
9:00 A.M.(E)	LAB: MC and Film (Bretz)	LECT: Film Lab (Staff)
10:30 A.M.(E)	LECT: Film Lab (Staff)	LAB: MC and Film (Bretz)
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.(E)	LAB: MC and Film(Stasheff)	LECT: Film Lab (Staff)
3:30 P.M.(E)	LECT: Film Lab (Staff)	LAB: MC and Film (Stasheff)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6		
1:30 P.M.	LAB: Film Lab (Staff)	LECT: Assignments in Program Planning (Bretz)
3:00 P.M.	LECT: Assignments in Program Planning (Bretz)	LAB: Film Lab (Staff)

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE
NAEB TELEVISION PROGRAMMING AND PRODUCTION WORKSHOP
AUGUST 29 - SEPTEMBER 18, 1953

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29

9:00 A.M.	Opening lecture, (BRETZ) JOINT SESSION
10:30 A.M.	General Introduction by Stasheff and Rider
12:00 Noon	LUNCH
1:30 P.M.	JOINT DEMONSTRATION OF STUDIO EQUIPMENT (Bretz and entire staff)
3:00 P.M.	INDIVIDUAL CHECK-OUT ON CAMERAS, SWITCHER, MIKE BOOM, ETC. (Entire staff)

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30

2:00 P.M.	JOINT SESSION. ADDRESSES BY WILBUR SCHRAMM, DEAN OF COMMUNICATIONS, AND/OR ROBERT B. HUDSON, DIRECTOR OF UNIVERSITY BROADCASTING.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31	GROUP A	GROUP B
9:00 A.M.	Lab: Exercise 1 (talk) Bretz	Lect: Terminology and Cuing (Stasheff)
10:30 A.M.	Lect: Terminology and Cueing (Stasheff)	Lab: Exercise 1 (talk, Bretz)
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.	Lab: Exercise 2 (Interview) (Stasheff)	Lect: Types of TV Programs (Bretz)
3:00 P.M.	Lect: Types of TV Programs (Bretz)	Lab: Exercise 2 (Interview) (Stasheff)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1		
9:00 A.M.	Lect: Tools of TV (Stasheff)	Lab: Exercise 2, Bretz
10:30 A.M.	Lab: Exercise 2, Bretz	Lect: Tools of TV (Stasheff)
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.	Lab: Exercise 2 (Stasheff)	Lect. Shild
3:00 P.M.	Lect: Shild	Lab: Exercise 2, Bretz
EVENING	PREPARATION FOR PANEL PRODUCTION	

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

	GROUP A	GROUP B
9:00 A.M.	Lab: Panel Show (Stanhoff)	Lect: Graphics (Breta)
10:30 A.M.	Lect: Graphics (Breta)	Lab: Panel show (Stanhoff)
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.	Lab: Panel (Stanhoff)	Lect: Special Effects (Breta)
3:00 P.M.	Lect: Special Effects (Breta)	Lab: Panel (Stanhoff)
EVENING	PREPARATION FOR MC AND FILM PRODUCTION	

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

9:00 A.M.	Lab: MC and Film (Breta)	Lect: Film Demonstration (Rider)
10:30 A.M.	Lect: Film Demonstration (Rider)	Lab: MC and Film (Breta)
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.	Lab: MC and Film (Stanhoff)	Film labs (Rider and staff)
3:00 P.M.	Film Labs (Rider and staff)	Lab: MC and Film (Stanhoff)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

9:00 A.M.	Lect: Formats, rundowns, and scripts (Stanhoff)	Film labs (Rider and Staff)
10:30 A.M.	Film labs (Rider and Staff)	Lect: Formats, rundowns, and scripts (Stanhoff)
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.	Lab: Production Pointers (Stanhoff)	Film Labs (Rider and staff)
3:00 P.M.	Film Labs (Rider and Staff)	Lab: Production Pointers (Stanhoff)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

9:00 A.M.	Lab: Production Pointers (Stanhoff)	Lect: Assignments in Program Planning (Breta)
10:30 A.M.	Lect: Assignments in Program Planning (Breta)	Lab: Production Pointers (Stanhoff)
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.	Lab: Exercise in Ad Lib Directing (Breta)	Lect: Ad Lib Techniques (Stanhoff)
3:00 P.M.	Lect: Ad Lib Techniques (Stanhoff)	Lab: Exercise in Ad Lib Directing

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

1:30 P.M. JOINT SESSION - PROBLEMS OF REMOTE PICKUP (Breta)

3:00 P.M. REMOTE SURVEYS. DIVIDE IN FOUR GROUPS. SURVEY FOR BASEBALL PICKUP FOOTBALL, ETC.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

9:00 A.M. JOINT MEETING - DEMONSTRATION REMOTE

10:30 A.M. LUNCH

1:30 P.M. Program Planning clinic (Stasheff) — Production meeting remote (Breta)

3:00 P.M. Preparation of Special Interest area show (Stasheff) — Same as group A (Breta)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

9:00 A.M. Production meeting on remote (Stasheff) — Content work for remote (Breta)

10:30 A.M. Content work for remote (Stasheff) — Lab: Special Interest area production

LUNCH

1:30 P.M. Lab: Special Interest area production (Stasheff) — Program Planning clinic (Breta)

3:00 P.M. Individual conferences with staff — Individual conferences with staff

EVENING CASTING AND PLANNING VIGNETTES 1 AND 2

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

9:00 A.M. Lecture: Studio Planning space requirements (Stasheff) — Remote Pickup (Breta)

10:30 A.M. Observe Group B's Remote

LUNCH

1:30 P.M. Remote Pickup (Stasheff) — Lect: Studio Planning space requirements (Breta)

3:00 P.M. — Observe Group A's remote

EVENING CASTING AND PLANNING VIGNETTES 3 and 4

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

9:00 A.M. Lect: Personnel Requirements (Stasheff) — Lab: Vignette 2 (Breta)

10:30 A.M. Lab : Vignette 1 (Stasheff) — Lect: Creative Camera Techniques (Breta)

LUNCH

1:30 P.M.	Lab: Vignette 3 (Bretz)	Lect: Personnel (Stasheff)
3:00 P.M.	Lect: Creative Camera Techniques (Bretz)	Lab: Vignette 4 (Stasheff)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

9:00 A.M.	Preparation of Experimental Show (Bretz)	Lab: Preparation of Vig 6 (Stasheff)
10:30 A.M.		Lab: Rehearsal Vig 6 (Stasheff)
LUNCH		
1:30 P.m.	Experimental show, dry run (Bretz)	Prepare Experimental show (Stasheff)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

9:00 A.M.	Experimental show, Rehearsal and show (Bretz)	Experimental Show - dry run (Stasheff)
11:30 A.M.		Watch Group A's show
lunch		
1:30 P.M.	Prepare Vig 5 (Bretz)	Experimental show - Rehearsal and show
4:00 P.M.	Watch Group B's show	

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

1:30 P.M.	JOINT MEETING: Lecture: Operations and Traffic (Stasheff)
4:00 P.M.	Lecture: Composition and Cutting Techniques (Bretz)
EVENING	Lighting Demonstration (JOINT SESSION)

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

9:00 A.M.	Lab: Lighting Exercises (Rider)	Lecture: Scenery (Bretz)
10:30 A.M.	Lecture: Scenery (Bretz)	Lab: Lighting Exercises (Rider)
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.	To be announced	Lect: Demonstration of sound film (Rider)
3:00 P.M.	Lect: Floor plans and shot plotters (Bretz)	Lab: to be announced

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

9:00 A.M.	Lect: Technical Limitations on production (Bretz)	Lab: to be announced

10:30 A.M.	Lab: To be announced	Lect: Technical Limitations
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.	Dry Run Final Show (Stasheff)	Prepare final show (Bretz)
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17		
9:00 A.M.	Rehearse Final Show (Stasheff)	Dry Run Final Show (Bretz)
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.	Dry Runn (Stasheff)	Rehearse Final Show (Bretz)
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18		
9:00 A.M.	Dress rehearsal and show	Observe
LUNCH		
1:30 P.M.	Observe	Dress Rehearsal and show
FAREWELL DINNER		

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES R. HOWELL'S BILL (H.R. 5397) 83rd CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

(A condensed digest, prepared for the General Meeting of the National Music Council and other organizations held in New York City, December 15, 1953)

PURPOSES - (pp. 1-3) - To establish a National Arts Commission, erect a Music Center (Opera House and Theater) in Washington, D.C., establish Federal subsidies and other forms of assistance for various forms of art, etc.

The Bill in its present form is very elaborate in its scope and provisions, so that a number of its proposals must be left for future consideration. The following points were held by the Committee which organized this meeting to be the salient ones for initial consideration by a meeting such as the present one:

1. MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION - (pp. 3-5) - Thirty-seven members are proposed, including 22 Government officials (among them the President, as Chairman ex officio) and 15 citizens outside the Government.

2. THEATER AND OPERA HOUSE - (p. 7, par. 7; pp. 18-20) - This has been changed to read MUSIC CENTER. The building to be available without charge for performances to non-profit colleges and universities and other organizations, to foreign organizations, and to Federal, State, County and Municipal authorities. The Commission is to maintain worthy standards of production, and to itself produce musical, operatic, dramatic and ballet performances, in Washington, other parts of the country and in foreign countries.

3. ADMISSIONS, DONATIONS AND OUTSIDE REMUNERATIONS - (pp. 18-19) - Admissions are to be charged. The Commission may solicit and receive outside funds, property, etc., donated to carry out its purposes, or paid in remuneration for its assistance.

4. ASSISTANCE TO INDEPENDENT ACTIVITIES - (p. 7, par. 9; p. 25, par.f) - Financial and other assistance is to be given for professional and amateur productions of non-profit colleges, universities and other non-profit organizations, also for such productions carried on by Federal, State, County and Municipal authorities. Independent fine arts work by individuals is to be encouraged.

5. DIRECTOR AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - (p. 9, Sec. 5a, et seq.) - The Director shall be appointed by the President on recommendation by the Commission, and shall receive a salary. The Commission shall appoint an Executive Committee of 18 members, 11 of whom shall be government officials and 7 citizens outside the Government.

6. DIVISIONS OF THE COMMISSION - (p. 12, Sec. 7a) - The following divisions are provided for: (1) MUSIC, (2) DRAMA, (3) DANCE, (4) LITERATURE, (5) ARCHITECTURE, (6) MOTION PICTURES and PHOTOGRAPHY, (7) RADIO and TELEVISION, (8) FINE ARTS PERSONNEL, (9) PAINTING, SCULPTURE, ENGRAVING, ETC., (10) COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, MUSEUMS, ORCHESTRAS, OPERA COMPANIES, and OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS. THERE SHALL BE A SPECIAL COMMISSION FOR EACH DIVISION.

7. APPROPRIATIONS - (p. 27, Sec. 14) - $1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954; not exceeding $20,000,000 for each succeeding year.

There are other provisions in the Bill, having to do with GRANTS, SCHOLARSHIPS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN THE ARTS, EMPLOYMENT OF ARTISTS, MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION, APPOINTING OF ARTISTS, ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS, INSPECTION OF PROJECTS, CARRYING OUT OF PERFORMANCES, PUBLICATION, TRANSFER OF OTHER GOVERNMENT FUNDS TO THE COMMISSION, AID FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, FREE AUDITORIUMS, PLANNING AND BUILDING OF FUTURE AUDITORIUMS, USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND ARTS, etc. To attempt to discuss all these would not be feasible at the present meeting.

National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

110 WEST 57TH STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • TELEPHONE PLAZA 7-7600

CABLE ADDRESS: NATFECOMM

RESEARCH and PUBLICATION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE From: Rita Whearty

DOGS "LIVE LIKE DOGS" IN COMMUNIST HUNGARY

New York, N.Y., August 26, 1953...The life of a dog - or a dog-owner - is not an easy one in Communist Hungary, according to a report made by a recent Hungarian escapee to the National Committee for a Free Europe.

It is almost prohibitively expensive for a private individual to keep a dog. The ownership tax of 100 forints (about ($10) is very high in proportion to the average salary, and food for dogs is expensive. The regime forbids the manufacture of dog food and also forbids restaurant owners to sell left-over food to dog owners.

Dog catchers patrol the streets of Budapest and catch not only stray dogs, but any dog not on a leash. These dogs are delivered to the zoo for food for carniverous animals.

Prior to the Communist regime, dog breeding was a flourishing industry in Hungary, but under the present economic and social order, the breeding of "luxury" dogs such as cockers, bull dogs, and Bedlington terriers is forbidden. Only police dogs, bloodhounds and pointers may be bred for hunting and for patrolling the borders of the Iron Curtain.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Head, Department of Education

DATE: October 27, 1953

SUBJECT: Audio-Visual Education

FROM: Rolland O. Meiser
Indiana University
Audio-Visual Center
Bloomington, Indiana

Enclosed is your copy of our new 1953 Fall Supplement which together with the 1952 Educational Motion Pictures Catalog and the 1952 Supplement constitutes the film catalog of Indiana University. The 1953 Supplement will bring you up-to-date on films available from the Audio-Visual Center.

In your activities with teachers, school administrators, and others we feel sure you contact many high caliber individuals who might be interested in the audio-visual program at Indiana University. The introductory pages of the supplement will explain not only the rules for motion picture service but also our graduate training program and the requirements for the A-V supervisor's license in Indiana.

Teachers and others at the graduate level wishing to extend their training in the A-V field will be interested in the "Graduate Program of Audio-Visual Courses" pages 11-13. They should also know that the Audio-Visual Center has several assistantships and fellowships available to qualified persons who major in the A-V field.

Pages 13 and 14 describe the regulations for the A-V supervisor's certificate for Indiana. Those interested in such a license will want to investigate these pages.

The Audio-Visual Center wants your year to be a successful one. Toward this end, our library of instructional films is at your disposal should a film be unavailable from your usual sources. If we can be of other service to your program in the coming months, we hope you will contact us.

ROM:bw

Scanned from the National Association of Educational Broadcasters Records
at the Wisconsin Historical Society as part of
"Unlocking the Airwaves: Revitalizing an Early Public and Educational Radio Collection."

A collaboration among the Maryland Institute for Technology in the Humanities,
University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Communication Arts,
and Wisconsin Historical Society.

Supported by a Humanities Collections and Reference Resources grant from
the National Endowment for the Humanities

MITH MARYLAND INSTITUTE FOR TECHNOLOGY IN THE HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE Humanities

Any views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication/collection do not necessarily reflect those of the National Endowment for the Humanities.